THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity

Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates. OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET,

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By the President of the United States. By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd sumbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land effices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

and Mississippi, at the periods hereinatter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meri-

Townships one and two, of range one. Townships one, two, twee, and four, of range Townships one two, three, four and five, of

range three.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range four.
Townships three, four, five, six and seven, of range five.

outh of the base line and west of the principal meri-Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, range two.
Townships one, two, and three, of range three.
Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meri

Townships three and four, of range one.
At the land effice at DEMOPOLIS, in the same
State, commencing on Blonday, the twelfth day of
September next, for the disposal of such sections and
parts of sections, being the odd numbers above reierred to, as are estuated in the undermentioned North of the base line and west of the principal n

Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the

same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit: North of the base line and west of the principal me-ridian in the southern surveying district.

Township twenty one, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Chocta

meridian.
Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.
Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen.
At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixth

State, commencing on Monday, the twenty sixth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned tourships. ioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw m

Township four, of range thirteen. Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seven—

Township seven, of range eighteen.

of Pearl river.
Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight,

hips five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.
Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships, sight, nine, and ten, of range eight. The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in itslice are parily within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1950, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept epen for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washing-

public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washing-ton, the twenty-third day of May. A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the raidroid grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. There fore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alter-

the alternate sections to the said railroad. There fore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be reserved in

be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor. Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with insuructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

The Daily Republic

VOL. V.

By the President of the United States.

commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate

North of the base line and west of the principal me-

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.

Township forty seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty one, lots two, three, and four in twenty two, and tots one, two, and three in twenty three,) and township forty eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of

cept sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional townships forty seven and forty eight, of range twenty one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following named townships and fractional townships lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meri-

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday,

North of the base line and east of the principal meri-

dian.

Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty one, (except lots two and three in section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional section fifteen,) of range four.

Fractional township forty one, of range five.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1853.

At the land office at GENNESSEE, comming on Monday, the twenty second day of Ameri, for the disposal of the public lands situ within the following-named townships, viz: IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE,
I President of the United States of America, do
hereby declare and make known, that public sales
will be held at the undermentioned land offices, in
the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE,

North of the case time and east of the principal meri-dian.

Township thirty three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of achools,
military and other purposes, together with "those
swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby
for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by
the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arspaces and other States to reclaim the "warp

Townships forty four and forty five, of range four; townships forty four and forty five, fractional township fifly, and section thirty one, on the main land of townships fifty one, of range five.

Townships forty five and forty six, of range six.

Townships forty five, forty six, and forty seven, of range seven.

Townships forty six, forty saven, forty seven.

ed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, un-til the whole shall have been offered and the sales range eight.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and til the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and ne private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States of any of the lands. will be admitted until after the expiration of

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION. WAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by the act entitled "An act relating to dogs," approved 25th July, 1829, and the act amending the same, approved 27th April, 1838, it is provided that "whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this city shall be "deemed and considered mad," it shall be "the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall be kept confined for such number of days as he shall deem expedient and proper, to state in said proc-

forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fifty eight; and fractional founchip fiftyness, (except sections twenty seven, twenty eight, lot two of twenty nine, lots three and four of thirty two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fractional sections thirty and thirty one, (except the west part of lot three, in township fifty nine, of range twenty nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in township fifty eight, and sections thirty two, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in township fifty nine, of range thirty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty three, of range hirty two.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S
TRICOPHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for
beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and
atrengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the
skin, curing heumatic pains and healing external
wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the
reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the
Union. The sales of the article of late years have
increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. hrty two.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, townships forty three, forty four, and forty five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in township fifty; sections thirty two to thirty six, in the sections thirteen, fourteen,

the nineleenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships west of Choco-North of the base line and west of the principal meri-North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty eight.

Fractional townships forty three and forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty.

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS & HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.

townships forty eight, forty hine, and hity, orrange forty five.

Fractional townships forty five and forty six, townships forty seven and forty eight, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty six.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range forty

POEMS, BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ new and enlarged edition
The Sword and the Distaff, or Fair, Fait and Forty, a story of the South; by the author of Partisan, Walton, &c.

John Randolph of Roanoke, and other sketches of character, including William Wirt, with tales of real life; by F. W. Thomas, esq.

Just received, for sale by

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Royksellers, near 9th st. seven, forly eight, and forly
seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore
offered at public sale in fractional township forty
nine, of range forty eight.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten,
(except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west
half of thirteen, fourteen, and the north half of
fifteen, in fractional township forty eight, of range.

A or Right and Wrong; by C. Adams.

Discourses on the Unity of God; by William G.

Eliot, of St. Louis.

Discourse.

Miot, of St. Louis.

Regeneration; by E. H. Sears.

The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament;
by F. D. Maurice.

Child's Matins and Vespers; by a Mother.

For sale at

June 23

Bookstore, near 9th street.

THE REPUBLIC.

SUMMER SKETCHES-No. 5. BY MARY J. WINDLE.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, July 16, 1853. and so symmetrically in the transparent atmos phere that it looks like some island of the air, more than a mere elevation from the earth's sur-

our ladies had courage sufficient to proceed to the mmit, and enjoy the reward of seeing so large a portion of the world beneath them. The daya rare occurrence for excursion days dawned auspiciously, cools soft, and slightly overclouded, precisely such a day as lady pedestrians love, as there was neither sun enough to offend the complexion nor wind to retard our progress. We proceeded very leisurely, climbing and creeping, and clinging our way up by ten thousand impassable turns, and scrambling through paths utterly invisible for the upward springing and downward hanging vegetation, and where the movements we made, as we waded through, was all the indication we had of our way. About half-way up we came to a narrow green gorge, where a whole web of glittering brooklets ran twining like a company of silver snakes through the glen. It ned to be the headquarters of all the waternymphs of the region. Small valleys too opened into each other on the sides of the rugged rock, where butter-cups and daisies, woven into one cloak of beauty, spread themselves over the ragged sides and rough gullies. Every now and then we reached an eminence, from which a fine dark sea of hoary woodland rolled down into the neighboring hollows, and crested the rounded promon tories all around. Again we came to deep rents. with sparkling threads of live water running through them and thickets of hedge-growth fringing them-a very paradise of wild sweet

a stream of quicksand, and another substance so fine that you cannot feel the least grit to it, and on putting your hands in it they become, as it were, greased. The stream is of a pale lilac, and so fine is this substance, which colors the water, over which scars in the earth's bosom Nature makes haste to draw the edges of her flowery mantle. The close grain of the thick grass was starred with tiny blossoms, fragrant with freshness or vocal with insect melodies. Over this bright and lovely wilderness, thus high uplifted above the earth's common level, cattle strayed, who were the only inhabitants of these beautiful solitudes, which during the summer afford abundant pasturage.

After scaling the stony and precipitous ribs of this mountain—after scrambling slowly and with the utmost difficulty up all but vertical paths, that it will not settle to the bottom of the stream

utmost difficulty up all but vertical paths, beholding having absorbed our existence during

There are no words given to us to express what

ther than life.

We were so high upon the mountain top that its highest peak only rose like a gentle hill above us. To our right, bathed in sunshine and curtained round with beautiful woodland, lay Shannondale in all its picturesque beauty. To the left, sank down the deep valleys through which left, sank down the deep valleys through which left, sank down the deep valleys through which lay our gradual descent from Heaven, and far, far between the mountain summits all round us, commission merchants, of No. 83 Beaver street. the purple peaks of the "Blue Ridge" rose above was entered on the afternoon of the 5th instant one another, luring the imagination to fancied and robbed of a large pocket-book containing scenes of wilder beauty amid their distant, dim notes of hand, railroad bonds, certificates of stock,

scenes of wilder beauty amid their distant, dim recesses. The rocky promontories, with their deep, jagged outlines, stony and stern in their unvarying beauty, contrasting with the curving, undulating, exquisite element at their feet, and canopied with that limpid sky, whose richness and softness lent tenderness and brightness to the whole.

The sun seemed to search with a delicious warmth the recesses of the elevation where we stood—the blue sky roofed it in with tender glory, and looked with limpid clearness through the beautiful arches as they rose tier above tier into the morning air; and from every rift and crevice, and stony receptacle, where an inch of soil could lodge, curtains of exquisite wild flowers fell over the brown rich masses; full-tufted bushes of dark green verdure rocked and swayed in the summer green verdure rocked and green verdure rocked and swayed in the summer r—and high up against the transparent sky, light feathery wands of blossoms sprang from the huge clefts, crowning the grim battlements with their nost fragile beauty.

But we ceased very soon to distinguish them through the blinding tears that filled our eyes. Words multiplied to weariness can hardly express one tithe of the loveliness and sublimity of this enchanting view. It was a perfect pageant; and it does not dim, nor alter, nor fade, nor wear outdaily resurrection-a miracle of beauty 'Claude Larraine" alone has ever painted such a sky, "Poussin" such an earth; and both of them would have despaired of representing the combined beauties of earth and sky as we there saw

From these witnesses of the power of God, the eye passes naturally to Him whose monuments they are.

Virginians have been accused-how justly we know not-of an overweening pride in their native State. They are excusable, we think, in indulging this feeling. Here, on a soil heaped with dulging this feeling. Here, on a soil heaped with the ashes of the purest patriots—here, where one great existence after another has been kindled, the central route in the season of snows. The burned brightly, and been extinguished—here, where the huge conception of American freedom took body in that great deathless spirit whose memory lives like the ghost of an almighty truth.

Weakington! What State can claim so exalted Washington! What State can claim so exalted Captain Gunnison. Where the prophetic vision, the spirit of self-denial, the patient endurance, the farof self-denial, the patient endurance, the far-reaching intelligence, the lofty patriotism, and that unbending virtue which, when hope seemed deserting us as a nation, and darkness gloomed

No. 13.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably

render it an agreeable and instructive alike worthy the patronage of every responsible for the perusal of every res

Growth of the Human Body, Giants, &c.

From the New Orleans Delta.

It is commonly thought that the stature of man has been about the same in all ages; and some trod the waters of earthly strife full of that ex-It is commonly thought that the stature of has been about the same in all ages; and have even pretended to demonstrate, matter cally, the impossibility of the existence of g Dr. Dorham observes that, though we regiants before the flood—"Gen. vi. 4th, and plainly after it, Numb. xiii. 33d"—yet it is a probable the size of man has been the same the creation; for, as to the Nephilim, Gen. the ancients differ about them, some taking for monsters of impiety, atheism, tyranny As to those in Numb. xiii., who were evid snoken of as men of rigantic stature, it is pansive faith which, if no other deliverance eached him, would have opened out for him a ss, over Jordan, to that inheritance of liberty rpent in the wilderness high and lifted up, unto which down-trodden nations in their darkest hours around this State, seeming the reflection of that which shone on the plains of Bethlehem!

of our nation; may the consciousness of her unexampled position appear to them in its most majestic significance; may they fit the gigantic material proportions and incalculable physical resources of our country. How much the hopes of
the glorious continuation of our dear-bought freedom are darkened by the miserable manifestation
of the present spirit of northern fanaticism we Be this as it may, it is manifest that, in both dom are darkened by the miserable manifestation of the present spirit of northern fanaticism we can hardly say. But when we remember our God-gifted earth and sky, our huge expanse of territory, our variety of climate and soil, our free and noble theory of government, our marvellous rapidity of progress, and the mental and physical activity at work among these mighty elements.

But, as for the more creditable relation of Goliah, whose height was six cubits and a span, (Sam. xvii., 3d,) which, according to Bishop Cumberland, is about eleven English feet; of Oz, if the cubits long and four wide; of Maximus, the Emperor, who was nine feet high; and others, in the reign of Augustus and other Koman Emperors, of about the same height; to which may be added the dimensions of a skeleton dug up at the place of a Roman camp, near St. Albane, by an urn inscribed Marcus Antonius, of which an account is given by Mr. Cheselden, who judged, by the measurement of the bones, that the subject was nine feet high. These antique examples and But, as for the more creditable relation of Go was nine feet high. These antique examples and relations, we say, may be matched, nay outdone, by modern ones. Hakewell speaks from names of porters and archers belonging to the Emperor of China, fifteen feet high, and of others from Purchas, ten and twelve feet high.

The existence of a reaching that the subject was a few modern of the control of t

The existence of a race of men above the common stature on the coast of Patagonia, in South America, has been a matter of dispute for the past two centuries. In our century almost all navigatwo centuries. In our century almost all naviga-tors, of every country, affirmed that there were such persons, and in the next the story is eluci-dated by the greater number. Garrilasso de la Vega, in his history of Peru, relates that, accord-ing to a tradition universally believed, a number of vessels or junks came to St. Helena with a company of giants on board of dimensions so enor-mons that the natives of the country were nous that the natives of the country were not higher than their knees; that their eyes were as broad as the bottom of a plate, and their limbs

Turner, the naturalist, reports that he had seen or twelve feet, and I am not prepared to say that it near the river Plata, on the coast of Brazil, a race is not the bottomless pit. In many places are to be of giants who went stark naked, and one of whom observed sands of various colors boiling up in the was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that which were indeed nothing but the bare bed of winter torrents which had torn for themselves a way down the rocky descent, leaving an irregular channel of loose tumbling stones—the scene which burst upon us at the end was as unexpected as it was enchanting. The words we were speaking died away upon our lips, and it must have been twenty minutes before we spoke or moved—beholding having absorbed our existence during beholding having absorbed our existence during the same observed sands of various colors boiling up in the was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that we was twelve feet high, but he acknowledges that was twelve feet high, and that he had frequently striped, and ever changing those stripes, which were from fourteen to different colors makes the cone seem continually striped, and ever changing those stripes, which he had frequently striped, and ever changing those stripes, which were from fourteen to different colors makes the cone seem continually striped, and ever changing to a transfer through to the measured several dead bodies, which he found buried at Port Desire, which were from found to a transfer side of the mountain, some annoying slides or avalanches have occurred this spring. I visited one six hundred feet in extent, and to a stranger it would appear as though it had been in its presis also confirmed by Seoat de Voct, de Noorte Aris Clasz, a commissary on board Le Macre's fleet, declares that he found in the sepul-chre, on the coast of Patagonia, the bones of men ten and twelve feet high. Nodal, and Sir Richent situation for centuries. It bore with it a growth of large forest trees, which stand as erect as formerly. The plank road has already caved and Hawkins Beverly, relate that these savages were nearly a head taller than the inhabitants of Europe, and of such stature that the people on board their vessels called them giants.

Those who bear testimony to the contrary are Winter, the Dutch Admiral, Hermite, Froger, in Sir Francis Drake is silent with regard to the sta-ture of the Patagonians; but Winter positively affirms the falsehood of these gigantic creations invented by the Spaniards. Profane historians have given seven feet of height to Hercules, their first hero; and in our

day we have seen men eight feet high. A giant shown in Rouen, in 1735, measured eight feet some inches. The Emperor Maximilian was of that size. Go-

ropius, a physician of the last century, saw a girl who was ten feet high. Eugene, a Scotchman, in the time of James II., of Scotland, measured eleven feet and a half. Chevalier Scory saw at the Peak of Teneriffe, in a sepulchre, the remains of a man who had eighty teeth, and was fifteen feet high. Rioland, a celebrated anatomist of 1614, saw in

the suburbs of St. Germain the tomb of the giant soret, who was twenty feet in height. It is evident we could go any length in the way of giants were it desirable to multiply in-

way of giants were it desirable to multiply in-stances of the extraordinary stature nature will sometimes permit a rare specimen of humanity to reach. A bishop of Paris of the last century claimed to have discovered a system of dietetics by which he could increase the height and pro-portion of the human body ad libitum, and it is said that the youth upon whom he experimented, box manufacturer, at 490 Broadway, was sitting upon the front steps of a building. The latter immediately arose and went towards the boy, but when he saw that he was followed by Mr. Orton mmediately arose and went towards the boy, but when he saw that he was followed by Mr. Orton he stopped suddenly, turned around, and attempted to run off; but Mr. O. secured him, and handed him over to the custody of officer Van Winkle. On searching his person a business card, showing his name and address, was found on his person. The prisoner was then taken before Justice Osborn, who granted a warrant to search his premises, which resulted in the recovery of the pocket-book and all of the stolen property. He was then committed by the magistrate, in default of \$5,000 bail, for trial. It appears that the prisoner had made about five dollars' worth of fancy boxes for a lady, who had instructed him to present his bill at the office of Messrs. Brown & Wilson for payment; he had called once or twice in relation to the matter, and on the last occasion, seeing the pocket-book lying temptingly upon the desk, and the clerk fast asleep, he thought proper to appropriate it to his own use.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com., 18th.

Another Pacific Route Survey.—It is stated to be very defective evidence, if meant to stablished, we are convinced we should meet with fewer deviations from the ordinary style of human manufacture than we do now. Installed the power of human manufacture than we do now. Installed the power of human manufacture than we do now. Installed the power of human manufacture than we do now. Installed the power of human manufacture than we do now. Installed the power of human manufacture than we do now. Installed the power of his system at seven, and when he arrived children at the same age, commenced under the c ANOTHER PACIFIC ROUTE SURVEY.—It is stated in the Missouri Democrat, at St. Louis, that Colomel Frémont has made preparations to start in November for a winter excursion to test the practicability of a passage through the mountains on the central route in the season of snows. The enterprise is entirely his own, unconnected with any Government aid, and is another illustration of that high character for perseverance and energy for which he is distinguished. The Government survey of the same route is entrusted to Captain Gunnison.

They say it was Liston's firm belief that he was a great and neglected tragic actor; they say that every one of us believes in his heart, or would like to have others believe, that he is something which he is not.—Thackersy. in the Missouri Democrat, at St. Louis, that Colo-nel Frémont has made preparations to start in have a great many very small men among us,

upon our pathway, went forth undaunted through passage of fire.

Washington! Calm, grand, and sublime,

that was given unto him to possess.

have only to look, imitate, and live.

activity at work among these mighty ele

despair instead of the hope of the world.

lowing is his account:

admiration, and fear, and hope alternate in our

mind, till all resolves itself in earnest prayer that

God will save us from becoming, by the light of

our own great gifts and greater prosperity, the

SINGULAR PHENOMENON -A correspondent

the Tribune, writing from Dundas, C. W., men-

tions a singular obstacle to the progress of the

work on the Great Western Railroad. The fol-

"At Capetown, five miles from here, as the

were digging through a swamp, they came acros a stream of quicksand, and another substance s

Washington! His bright example rises,

We made an expedition yesterday—the longes the top of "Lover's Rock," which

eight, and fractional townships love, him fifty, of range nine.

Township forty six, of range eleven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of an action of the forty of the forty

two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of May, Anno Dominione thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional township forty nine, of range fourteen.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range fifteen.

Fractional township forty two, township forty three, and fractional townships forty eight and forty nine, of range sixteen.

Fractional township forty eight, of range seventeen.

By the President:
John Wilson,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20—law13w

Township forty two, of range twenty three.
Townships forty one and forty two; fractional sections two, (except lot four,) three. (except lot five;) section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in township forty eight; and the west half of section thirty two, and fractional section thirty three, on the main land, in township forty nine, of range twenty five.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven. deem expedient and proper, to state in said proc-lamation, not exceeding ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the city constables, and lawful for any other person, to kill and bury all and every dog going at large contrary to the said proclama-tion," &c.

dog kung at large tion," &c.

Now, therefore, it having been made to appear to my satisfaction that there are "animals of the dog kind" mad within this city, I do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that "all animals of the dog kind" in this city are required to be kept confined for and during the term of sixty days from the date hereof; and the police officers of this Corporation are required to enforce the law of this Corporation are required to enforce the law in respect to all such as may be found going at large contrary to this proclamation.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the city of Washington, this 29th day of June, 1853.

JOHN W. MAURY,

Increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricodences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by S. PARKER, Penn. avenue, And A. LAMMOND, 7th street, June 4—d&triw6m* Washington. township fifty one; and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty three, twenty four, (except the east part of lot twe,) twenty five, and twenty six, in township fifty three, of range thirty three.

Township forty four, of range thirty four.
Fractional townships forty one and forty two, and townships forty one, and forty six, of range thirty five.
Fractional township forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty six.
Fractional townships forty two and forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty seven.

forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, and townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty one.

Fractional townships forty four, forty five, forty six, and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty tree.

Fractional townships forty cight and forty nine, of range forty tree.

Fractional townships forty give, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered in townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered in townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered in townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered in townships forty seven to sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections of offered at p

by letter can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of Stoves, &c.

ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,

Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.
Feb 28—law6m*

DOEMS, BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ

STORY OF SCHOOL LIFE-Edgar Clifton,